### BRANCH OFFICE. ROOM I FISHER BLOCK, DETROIT.

Official Organ of National Labor Union

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

CHICAGO DETROIT AND CINCINNATI

### STATES Call for a Miners' National Convention.

their value from it. . If these banks have thousands of their unpaid Amositors would tion might be profitable to the bankerswhich to-day gives value to the issues o

tandard wants. This crushing in de-gregated wealth. This crushing in de-banks, whose doors are closed and whose periodical Government inspection secure ve surmonness, and the rea on isonwors. What they have the do not union could be ecomplish, the efforts into a nave accomplished. What they have can do, if we are willing to use the same means, acts are so self-evident that every niner and later than the country answer. This inspection their force and truth. loss. This Government inspection declared neral throughout the the banks of Chicago sound, and without rs of the Chicago has had a run which ought to ral support to such dis-creative of a strike ity. The Union National closed its doors urge the partial suspension measure upon

fill Co., Pa. Jas. O'Hat. have repeatedly demonstrated—a sum

#### THE WORKINGMEN AND THE SAV-INGS BANKS.

ar last issue monetary matters have assumed a more favorable aspect and the wisdom of our workingmen, depositors in our Savings Banks, who refused to contribute to the causeless panic which existed is already manifest. And right here bankers to realize 25 to 30 per cent. annuwe want to say a word respecting the wis- ally out of the people, are not the measure dom and forbearance shown by the Sav- of the calamity which has fallen upon us. Mercantile Banks The great desideratum was confidence. This the one class displayed in a remarkable manner-while a large number of the upper crust or class | ilk their speculations their management were unwilling to trust their own fathers. The workingmen knew that it was only a speculators' panic that the assets of the banks in which their funds were deposited consisted in the main of securities worth four times their liabilities; they had faith in themselves; faith in the future; faith in their bankers, and common sense enough railway stocks-in gold-have used the

They knew also that a very large amount swindling schemes in Wall Street, and have of the savings of depositors had been re- plunged the country into distress. They loaned to workingmen to enable them to have closed their doors, and depositors go complete their homesteads; that that money was loaned for a definite period; that their bills working men to do without the Savings Banks had always been coal-others to lose their property. They ready and willing to accommodate them, have closed their doors upon depositor and when necessary extend the time of pay- who never made a run upon the banks, and ment, and that if through a causeless pan- the deposits not already invested are ready ic, these loans should be refused or called to be invested by bank officers in the prop in, their little all—the savings of a life- erty they have depreciated. Verily the time-would be sacrificed, and eventually glamour has departed from our eyes. The become the property of gamblers and specpeople have come to see what our banks

Again we repeat, the Advocate is proud of the position taken by the workingmen. and our advice to them one and all is-if a sharper offers to "buy your account" at a discount, give him a reminder that his terms are not accepted by gently lifting him off the sidewalk by the toe of your

# THIS IS WHAT CAUSES COMMU-

We are afraid few American mechan appreciate the position and condition of the working men of Continental Europe. We are all too prone to join in the chorus of denunciation which the press of that country raises whenever and wherever an effort is made to free themselves from the slough of despondency and almost helpless dependency in which they are placed. We can denounce the mistakes or excesses they commit, when goaded on to madness

when all redress is denied-when the bayonet of baton is their only response: but we seldom, if ever, look at the other side of the picture, and ask ourselves what would we do, if placed in similar circum-

exceptional one-will probably explain to some of our readers why we use such language : Mr. Dupont, a newspaper printer of Perigneux, France, recently refused an application on the part of his men for an advance of wages. A strike was the result. On his paper, L'Echo de la Dordogne, he paid compositors \$18 per month, or 60 cents per day. And in order that we may not misrepresent him, we allow him to explain for himself his view of what constitutes the state of life to which it has pleased God to call the French workingmen. He says

next morning. which appeared in one or our daily papers,
Now this sounds strange to American in referring to the Exposition, the followears. "One change of blouse and trowsers | ing whinge was indulged in : in a week; soup three times a day—and a single room for husband, wife and family."

Reader, how would you like a similar reshoes, the only firm in the West which makes

### THE BURBLE BURST.

Now that the fact has occurred, our predictions verified, and the calamities are upon us which we foresaw must result from the National Banking swindle, which was Brass won't certainly decline after that forced upon the nation during the progress of the civil war, we take no pleasure in announcement. "Is in a position to sell boots and shoes at cheaper rates than firms saying "We told you so." For years we compelled to pay higher wages" is good, but have shown that the practical monopoly of we think it would be improved by saying, the circulating medium of the country, "at cheaper rates than firms compelled to which the National Banks possess, their exhorbitant exactions upon the real industrial interests could have no other ending \$2 50 than that which we see in all the cities of the Union. People now begin to ask the question they should have asked years ago "of what use are the National Banks." They have stolen the field of circulation away from the greenbacks, at a frightful TO THE MINERS OF THE UNITED cost to the people. And now their issue are current only because the greenback is

Tribune of this city asserted that the issues

like to know it. It is the rernment in-

dorsement alone - the quality that gave the greenback all its value, and which was dis-

placed only in order that the bank circula-

depositors "go mourning about the streets."

The National banks then are no earthly

use to give value to their notes. Does the

but it is a cheat, a swindle, and a cause of

any run upon them, many of them have

closed their doors. No sound bank in

a surprise we should say to every one

who had not insight into its condition, and

which doubtless induced its President to

the banks a week ago last Wednesday eve-

less than five hundred millions of dollars-

ordance with business exigencies.

have not been idle -but the bankers no

money of their depositors to bolster u

are, and the Congress that fails to abolish

CHEEK WITH A VENGEANCE.

Exposition was thrown open to the pub-

ic with a grand flourish of trumpets.

wenty thousand visitors participating in

been before, though we honestly be

notes, will never assemble but once.

behind them. It is only a few days since the estly asserted :

of the National Banks were founded upon that are there are worthy of contemplation the property of the bank, and derived any property other than the national bonds given in exchange for their currency, the and shoes made in the Orphan State Prison, of Massachusetts, is audaciously put side by side with the genuine articles made at home. This is unfair to our home work, which deserves encouragement and fair treatment. For home work we would invite attention to the fine display of M. Selz & Co., which is worthy of inspection and high commendation.

at Nos. 219 and 221 Madison street.

fair treatment. Messrs. Selz & Co., a word in conclusion. We don't know and we don't care where your home is, -but we honestly believe that there are convicts now working Point, Jefferson county, West Virginia, for you in the States Prison who are better men than their employers, and that the workingman who would purchase even places with some of the unfortunates, from

## AMERICA, THE BATTLE FIELD OF LABOR-No. 3.

The National Banks since the inaugura-We have now come to that part of our tion of the system have cost the nation not task which is perhaps the most delicate that can be touched upon by any journalone-fourth of the National Debt as we confident of their ability to judge of passwhich would have been saved to the people ing events, of their power to comprehend if the Wall Street and other harpies had all the evils which afflict society and sugnot influenced Congress to enact the lawgest the remedies which should be applied. preventing the issue of greenbacks in Recent events, however, have convinced quantities adequate to the business of the us that that this opinion is not always a country and the establishment of a monecorrect one. tary system which would be adequate

We have been grappling with the great thereto, and contract and expand in acenemy of labor for years without accomplishing anything decisively. Why has But these five handred millions, and the this been so? Is it because nothing of a sses incident to a system which enables decisive or permanent nature can be accomplished ! We think not. We incline so, we are reiterating the firm convictions ole for having tolerated the National Banks Now the questson which strikes us most that they should be the cause of the presforcibly is that with which we close our ent crisis. It was Jay Cooke & Co. the last article. "Do the men who have em-Clews-the Coolbaughs-and others of like barked in this cause understand their mission!" We think not, and we say so with which have plunged the country into the all due deference to our co-laborers in the present distress. The merchants have not cause. Our friends have depended on the vertraded or given too great credit-farmability of the Trades Union to accomplish ers have raised ample crops-laboring mer more than it is within the power of these content with their legalized gains of 20 to 30 per cent. annually, have gambled in burthen off the shoulders of labor is like asking a child to do a man's work. It is

not within their sphere of action. To arrive at a proper solution of the labor problem we must recognize the great fact that there are three elements of wealthlabor, land and money. These exist in all countries. In monarchial countries we always find the two latter ruling and controling the former. Hence it follows that the laborers of all countries are looked upon as the dependent class, and are to be taken care (!) of by the rich and wealthy classes, which means those who own the land and money. It is this condition of things that we contend cannot be attained by the Trades unions, and why not? Simply beit, and substitute greenbacks in lieu of bank cause the monied classes control the legislation of the world.

This is one of the great facts of history.

ancient or modern, and it matters not the form of government, the result is the same. If our labor reformers would be success-A few days ago the Chicago Industrial ful they must adopt the same means to protect their interest as do the representatives of land and money They must underthe ceremony. There was a big time. stand that they have to enlist the strong arm of legislation in their aid. That lasenators Oglesby and Logan were the arm of legislation in their aid. That la-bor has to be represented in our legislative and selfishness. Besides, experience shows professional orators, and they piled the halls and that her claims must be made that laboring people are, more than others, disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, agony on. Tribute after tribute was paid o the dignity of labor. The mechanics through men taken from their own ranks. It is true our political organizations have at different times professed to hearken to were patted on the back as they had never It is true our political organizations have her voice, and have even gone so far as to take one from her ranks and elevate him shalt thou eat bread," and the adage that the ieve that every word that the good-natured ex-Governor said in their behalf, came directly from his heart. In his oration he took especial pains to denounce the system which produces so-called cheap labor. "Cheap labor means pauperism, degradation and crime, and we want none of it in our grand, free Republic insister. Illinois' favorite. "The public issue in the first one from her ranks and elevate him to a position. But this has been only done to a position. But this has been only done the party, was of doubtful issue. But where or when in the history of legislation has either the Republicant of Democratic party, as a party done anything to favor the workingmen? What the condition of Democratic party is eternal vigilance" enthroned in our hearts and emblazoned as mottoes on our banners, assured of success over corrupt political schemers, and the speculators and bankers, who are preying like harpies upon the fruits of honest labor, and thus response to the party is eternal vigilance. The corrupt political schemers, and the speculators and bankers, who are preying like harpies upon the fruits of honest labor, and thus response to the party is external vigilance. The corrupt political schemers, and the speculators and bankers, who are preying like harpies upon the fruits of honest labor, and thus response to the party is external vigilance. The corrupt political schemers, and the speculators are preying like harpies upon the fruits of honest labor, and thus response to the party is external vigilance. The corrupt political schemers, and the speculators and bankers, who are preying like harpies upon the fruits of honest labor, and thus response to the party is external vigilance. The par ood-natured ex-Governor said in their we want none of it in our grand, free Republic '- insisted Illinois' favorite. "Labor well paid, which is not required to come into contact with the labor of the felon or the pauper, is the labor which has made America what she is, and what we all want her to remain." Sentiments bravely and nobly uttered, and everybody said, "Amen!" There was no mistaking the leaning and the approbation of that assemblage. But then there is a great assemblage. But then there is a great business in the hands of others who have difference between theory and practice. no sympathy with us we cannot grumble if Who could have believed that upon the our interests are neglected. We cannot strength of these declarations a firm could expect a workingman elected by a Demobution of the governing power in the disbution of the products of industry and bution of the products of industry and have been found shameless enough to flaunt their ignominy through the public press, in a building devoted to the mechanic arts, and in which this glorious paregyric had him, and that feality must be given to that the products of industry and terprise between capital and labor, and the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the present rates are in excess and disputational with the have been found shameless enough to flaunt cratic or a Republican party to be a conand in which this glorious paregyric had him, and that feality must be given to that and in which this glorious paregyric had been passed, by announcing that their party in case of an issue between it and party in case of an issue between it and subversive of the principles of its most ingreen. This is the reason we claims to public patronage lay in the fact | the workingmen. This is the reason we very well live in a single room. His anxiety for higher waves is scarcely intelligible. that their goods had been manufactured say workingmen must have a labor party. United States, and wrongfully iety for higher waves is scarcely intelligible.
Good rough diet is best for him, and he at the penitentiary, where the labor of and his family can do very well on 8d. a the convict—pauper labor—was brought they cover the great prairie of our western the convict—pauper labor—was brought they cover the great prairie of our western the convict—pauper labor—was brought they cover the great prairie of our western the convict—pauper labor—was brought they cover the great prairie of our western they cover th into direct competition with the labor of states, and they would be of no avail. We Sunday he puts on clean things, which he will wear through the week till Saturday night, when his change will be ready for next morning.

Into direct competition with the labor of the law-abiding, educated mechanic. Yet such is the fact. In an advertisement which appeared in one of our daily papers, which which we can select our own men, tions, and the wants and then the politicians of the country will gladly assist us, for they will need our as-

> sistance in return. Besides the workingmen of this country have another duty to perform-one

ations unborn will be upon them. Upon them depends the safety and perpetuiry of this republic. It has been handed down to them as an heir-loom, and should they prove recreant to their trust they must expect to go down to unhonored graves.

The solved, That the claim of the bondhold they prove recrease to their trust they must expect to go down to unhonored graves. This | ations unborn will be upon them. firm has the contract for running the boot and shoe factory at the State Penitentiary, and is in a position to sell boots and shoes at cheaper rates than firms compelled to pay higher wages, or import their stock from the factories of New England.

This is the contract for running the boot them depends the safety and perpetuiry of this republic. It has been handed down to them as an heir-loom, and should they prove recreant to their trust they must expect to go down to unborned and shoes at the safety and perpetuiry of the safety an pect to go down to unhonored graves. Therefore we say let us have a distinctive labor party.

The following from the New York pay more than fifty cents per day-the Courier, proves that at least some of the price paid by Messrs. Selz & Co., to their | Eastern press are beginning to realize the remtentiary graduates; and yet we venture the assertion that this firm don't sell their goods a penny cheaper than those manufacturers who pay an honest day's wages for an honest day's work.

Resolved, That justice demands that the burdens of the Government should be so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes and interests, and that the exemption from taxation of Government bonds bearing extortions at a rates of interest is a violation of all just

wages for an honest day's work.

But the essence of cheek is reached in the advertisement which appeared on the following day, wherein the same firm modestly asserted:

The products of home manufacture are not as numerous as could be wished, but those that are there are worthy of contemplation and study. Among others may be mentioned the boots and shoes from different makers. There are boots and shoes of foreign manufacture in competition with the genuine facture in competition wit utterly to defy competition from the white population."

The San Francisco Shop and Senate asserts that there are at least two hundred Just think of the audacity of the inmate | Chinese Lepers making cigars in that city. of the Massachusetts Orphan State Prison and that it is an impossibility to prevent presuming to compete with the product the scabs, which are continually falling tions of Mr. Selz' home penitentiary birds from their loathsome carcasses mixing -"which deserve encouragement and with the tobacco which they handle

## Trevellick in West Virginia

A correspondent writing from Summit under date of October 1st. says :

You will see from the inclosed slip that our friend, Mr. Trevellick, is doing most a dollar's worth of goods from you under acceptable service in the great cause of the such inducements deserves to exchange people and humanity in this region. He addressed large assemblages both in whose crime you are virtually receiving a dividend. Shame! thrice shame, on such dividend. Shame! thrice shame, on such ing voice, the palm of forcible and unantered three cardinal principles of Government, and the first two more sacred than the latter; therefore, money abould as it is this State and the adjoining State of Virswerable logic and of well-sustained and slowing eloquence. I have dropped this required, be assessed and collected from the glowing eloquence. I have dropped this note, as I know you will be glad to hear what our mutual friend is accomplishing for the great cause of Reform in our coun-

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF THE ist. We are aware that most men are STATE LABOR UNION,

MICHIGAN.

SAGINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 17, 73. In accordance with the call given in your paper of the 13th inst., the workingmen of this State met in convention at Work-

On motion, M. W. Hollister was called House of Representatives.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Gov to the chair and L. S. Johnson appointed Secretary. On motion, the enair appointed of as Committee on Credentials S. C. Lookinghill, H. F. Tondro and J. Huston to the opposite of this opinion and in doing to the opposite of this opinion and in doing Lookinghill, H. F. Tondro and J. Huston. mittee reported the following named as delegates: R. F. Trevellick, M. W. Holdelegates: R. F. Trevellick, M. W. Hollister, C. A. Doughty, H. F. Tondro, J. amount so invested.

Haston, J. C. Barker, L. S. Johnson, H. Resolved, That we cordially invite the Huston, J. C. Barker, L. S. Johnson, H. Swader, H. Spoll, P. F. Deveaux, H. G. Wells, S. C. Lookinghill, J. Appleton.

On motion of Mr. Trevellick, it was resolved that the Convention resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, and proceed to the adoption of a platform for the unions to accomplish. To expect that el-ement in our organization to lift the great ported to the Committee of the Whole PREAMBLE.

Its object shall be to perfect a Union of the working classes by the organization of Local Unions, whereby they may be enabled to ameliorate and elevate their condition, pro-tect the interest and preserve the dignity of labor, against the encroachments of capital We hold the justice and truth of the prin ciple that merit makes the man; that ind try, sobriety and a proper regard for the wel-fare of our fellow man form the basis upon

which the principle rests.

We therefore recognize no rule of action or principle that will elevate wealth above instry, or one man above another, that is not based upon worth, usefulness and good order and no superiority except that granted by the

Resolved, That we will be governed by the

WHEREAS, All political power is inherent in the people, and free government founded on their authority and established for their benefit. That all freemen are equal in political rights, and are entitled to the largest political and religious liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the ise and enjoyment of the fruits of their la and talents, and no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate emoluments, and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles, are without moral, binding force, and should be repealed. To do so, however, is a difficult work when such laws and than to organize for their abolition; and

its votaries to the merciless demands of gated capital and supercilious authori Resolved, That the rate of inte

ers for payment in gold of that class of in debtedness known as the 5:20 bonds, the principal of which is legally and equitably payable in lawful money is dishonest and extortionate; and hence we enter our solemn protest against any departure from the original contract; by funding the debt in long heads or in any way increasing the gold

Resolved, That Congress should modify sewing girls have become almost entirely unknown. As launderers, household servants, farmers, gardeners, barbers and laborers, they work on the Pacific coast so efficiently and at such low wages as almost efficiently and at such low wages as almost efficiently to defy competition from the markets of the world.

Resolved, That the State Labor Union earn. estly recommend the adoption of such measures among all classes of workmen in all sections of the country as will secure wherever practical, the adoption of the Eight Hour system, and call upon the respective State Legislatures to follow the example of the National Congress in recognizing eight hours

as a legal days work.

Resolved, That the presence in our country of imported Chinese laborers, in large numbers, is an evil entailing want and crime, and that the Congress of the United States prohibit the importation (not emigration) of co ies or other servile laborers.

Resolved, As Labor is the foundation and

cause of national prosperity, it is both the duty and interest of the Government to foster and protect it. Its importance therefore demands the creation of an Executive Department of the Government at Washington, to be denominated the "Department of Labor," which shall aid in protecting it equally with all

other interests. Resolved. That the protection of life, librequired, be assessed and collected from the wealth of the country, and not be entailed as a burden on posterity.

Resolved, That justice to a large number

of citizens of our common country demands general amnesty—restoring the Union on the basis of the equality of rights and privileges to all classes and interests; the impartial administration of justice being the only true bond of union to bind the States together and restore the affections of the people to the Gov-

ernment. Resolved. That the public lands of the United States belong to the whole people, and should not be sold to individuals nor and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted free of cost to lar

acres.

Resolved. That the treaty-making power ingmen's Hall Sept. 17, 1873, at 1 o'clock of the Government has no authority in the Constitution to dispose of public lands, without the joint sanction of the Senate and

duce, and it shall be the duty of the G

Resolved, That we cordially invite the farmers of the State of Michigan to unite with us in all lawful agitation, and the use of the ballot, to bring about these desired reforms, to the end that justice may be done to the people, and that railroad monopolies, offensive banking corporations, land rings, and all other species of legislative frauds may be brought under the control of the sover-

Convention proceed to the election of officers of the State Labor Union of Michigan, which esulted as follows:

President—R. F. TREVELLICK, Detroit. First Vice-President - J. Huston, Zil

Second Vice-President S. E. LOOKINGHILL

Recording Secretary L. S. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary H. F. TONDRO,

aginaw.
Treasurer—M. W. Holister, Saginaw. On motion of Mr. Doughty, it was Eesolved, That the Workingman's Apvo-State Labor Union of Michigan.
The Convention then adjourned.
R. F. TREVELLICL, Pres. L. S. Johnson, Sec'y.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

The burning of Slack's extensive wooler n stocking factory at Trenton, on Monday orning last, has thrown 150 women f employment.

Four hundred and fifteen more have been discharged from Rogers' Loco-motive Works, in Paterson, N. J., making 1,000 men laid off this week, or two-thirds of the whole force. The Danforth and the Grant Works have not yet decided to discharge any of their workmen.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have ordered from the Baldwin Locomotive Works 175 first-class engines. This order will require the running of the works for five months at their full capacity.

We understand that the employes of the Terre Haute Iron and Nail pany have been notified that they need ot leave the city, as the works would rebuilt immediately; also that new material was hauled on to the ground while yet the smoke from the ruins had not cleared away. Genuine Terre Haute pluck and energy, that.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 28 .- At a eeting of the lumbermen and salt manuactures held at Bay City on yesterday, it 12½ per cent for men employed in the woods this winter. Unless other action is taken, the same will apply to mill hands and salt boilers next season. The directors of the Tittabawassee Boom Company, who coal strata are thrown up or down. These ntry, took the same action at a meeting in regard to the price of labor. A large number of employes has since quit work.

# INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

APPLIANCES for economizing fuel to be in request in England, and new inventions of the kind receive consideration

THE Turkish authorities have given as order to a German factory for 500 fortress guns. The cost of these guns will be \$3,-850,000. TURKEY contemplates a railway system, nearly all the lines joining, which will be

SWEDEN has hitherto mainly depend gland for coal, but henceforth she is to derive sufficient for her need

f great strategical as well as con

THE value of the iron expor

and during the first seven

MR. MENBLAUS, a leading British iron-

master, says that there is no commercial question at the present time of so much importance to the world as that of cheapening the mode of purifying crude iron. A DISCOVERY which evidently admits of wider application has been made recently. It has been found that a small quantity of lime in the bilge-water wholly prevents the corresion of the iron plates of ships. The lime in the bilge-water wholly prevents the corrosion of the iron plates of ships. The lime neutralizes the acid of the water.

A FRENCHMAN in England is so confident

delivery of 1,000,000 of rifles on the Man- ment, cutting away the whole bed for ser system—a number sufficient for the whole army when on a war footing. The whole army when on a war footing. The different parts of the rifle are being made separately. The Government small arms factory at Spandau is busy making the ammunition for the new rifle, and can therefore furnish but 100 stands of arms itself per day, but arrangements for doubling this number will be made. It is said that French mechanics have succeeded in making a copy of the rifle from drawings of the great dislocations of the sand of the ocean brought thither by currents of water, in rapid motion, during the subsidence of the land. This latter fault is very frequent in the lower bed of the great Alleghany coal field along its line of outcrop in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In the coal has been washed away through the agency of the sand of the ocean brought thither by currents of water, in rapid motion, during the subsidence of the land. This latter fault is very frequent in the lower bed of the great Alleghany coal field along its line of outcrop in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In the coal has been washed away through the agency of the sand of the ocean brought thither by currents of water, in rapid motion, during the subsidence of the land. This latter fault is very frequent in the lower bed of the great Alleghany coal field along its line of outcrop in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In the coal has been washed away through the agency of the subsidence of the land. This latter fault is very frequent in the lower bed of the great Alleghany coal field along its line of outcrop in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In the coal fields of the America Union the coal field along its line of outcrop in Ohio and Pennsylvania. ing a copy of the rifle from drawings of separate parts, but that the French army strata, and when they are met with the difference of lead caused by the disturb-

## THE MINER.

Rockville. Park Co., Ind. ROCKVILLE, October 2. the Editor of the WORKINGHAN'S ADVOCATE

Sand Creek coal mine is again oper union miners, after a strike of four mor A few men would get work.

JOHN HENRY, CJr. THE Rockwell coal shaft will hereafter be known as the Carbon shaft.

W. B. BROOKS, Nelsonville, mining 400 men in his coal banks. THE Sand Creek Coal and Mining pany are striving for the premium at the Exposition. They have forwarded a specimen of semi-block coal weighing nearly

,000 pounds. The men at work at Mr. John Klein's coal pit at Freeburg, St. Clair county, Ill., are on a strike to obtain a new chain, as the one now in use is considered dan-At the Miners' Convention of Western

Pennsylvania, held a few days ago, the following members were elected delegates to the Youngstown Convention: Allegheny county, Messrs. Archbold and Street; Westmoreland, Mr. Brown; Fayette, Mr. Bivins ; Washington, Mr. Shaw. NEW COAL MINES.-From a recent ssue of the Tyrone, Penna., Herald, we extract the following description of a

newly developed coal region : The mine is operated by a company, the title of which is the "Central Pennsylva-nia Mining Company," with A. I. Massy as its President, J. G. Cassatt, Secretary settlers, only in amounts not exceeding 160 and Treasurer.

The mines were opened in December

last, but little work being done until spring. The drift, which enters the eastern side of the mountain, is 225 feet in length, 7 feet high and 9 wide. The main heading is 600 feet in length, beginning at end of drift, and the first cross heading is 130 feet long, and the second 300 feet. From these headings rooms branch out. Their mines are situated within a trifle

nountain, at the Lloyd's station, the present and temporary terminus of the Bell's Gap Railroad, the same being eight and a half miles from Bell's Mills, nine miles from Altoona, seven miles from Jamesville, and seven miles from Fallen Timber, and comprise a part of White Township, Cambria county.

The distinct seams of coal averaging

two feet and a half each, are divided by layers of slate from two to twelve to fouren inches in thickness. The coal has been tested and proved to be equal to Pittsburg coal for steam purposes, and, we are informed by the manager, than all other bituminous coals. It is also a superior coal for making coke.

THE coal shaft at Centralia has reached a depth of 145 feet, and, as yet, no paying yein of coal has appeared. Three thin ing vein of coal has appeared.

stratas have been passed.

The circular issued by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company gives the following prices for coal on board of vessels at ir various shipping ports, near New York, for October

The Lehigh Coal Exchange have fixed their prices as follows on board vessels at their different shipping ports :

These prices are an average advance of These prices are all accounts a ton over the September prices.

There will be one more advance after than it is. We carry on together a busithe above in November, which closes the shipping season, when prices will remain stationary, until the prices are reduced to

# The Origin of Cool-No 4

THE SHAPE AND STRUCTURE OF COAL FIELDS

BY ANDREW BOT

of these basins are nearly round, but in better for both you and for me if you had most cases they possess much greater shared in the profits of the undertaking, most cases they possess much greater which we are all concerned, in the manlength than breadth. Possessing this bal ner proposed. I am one of those who be sin slope, the greatest thickness of the strata are always inclined, except in the center of a basin, and sometimes pitch at should have been very glad if you, the felan angle of ten and fourteen degrees. The low-workers upon this farm, had assisted center of the field contains the greatest number of coal seams, the upper coals being of least extent, while the lower beds stretch across the whole circumference of the original coal marsh.

The original shape of many coal fields has been greatly changed by dikes, or dislocation of the strata, by which the whole dikes consist of fissures, which traverse the strata for miles, and are the result of violent mechanical convulsions, by which either a subsidence of the strata occurred on the one side of the dislocation or an upheavel on the other. The change of lead caused by these convulsions is somehappens in mining operations that a seam of coal may be reached at a depth of 200 of coal may be reached at a depth of 200 feet, while the same bed just across the line of dislocation may be upward of 1000 feet in depth.

C. J. Hartley, President; George 100 lock, Vice-President; F. G. Arrowsmith, Recording Secretary; Thomas Carr, Financial Secretary; Albert Demarce, Treasmand J. D. Simmons,

some of the British coal fields, dividing the basin into subordinate basins, and frequently presenting insurmountable obsta-cles to the prosecution of the underground operations. And yet without their pres-ence it would, in many cases, be found im-

other side by pushing forward on the line of direction of the seam.

The change of level caused by a dike in one of the Scottish coal fields is stated by Mr. Robert Bald, the eminent coal miner of Scotland, to be no less than 1, 230 feet, and the field is divided by this slip and another one on the rest haid in the side of the state of the s

material again appears as the outcrop one of the subordinate basins. of his ability to determine the exact situation of underground springs and water-bearing strata as to offer his services gratuatiously, requesting only that the results should be made as widely known as can be.

In addition to these obstacies several other faults are encountered in mining, which greatly perplex the mining engineer and too frequently entail ruin upon the operation. These troubles are variously should be made as widely known as can be. In addition to these obstacles several THE average price of the best household coal in London in 1869, was 18s. 8d.; in 1870, 18s. 6d.; in 1871, 19s. 3d.; and in 1872, 24s. This was coal sent up by the coal owners to the city and sold to the retailers. London consumes about 7,000, places in a mine resemble the rubbage of O00 tons of coal annually.

The Prussian War Ministry has contracted with foreign manufacturers for the very frequently come down upon the paveconsiderable distance. Not unfrequently the coal has been washed away through the

> there are few great dislocations of the ance seldom reaches above twenty feet.
>
> Nor is their existence necessary to dam
> the waters, as drainage is possible in any
> of the American basins without serious cost. The carboniferous rocks in the States east of the Rocky Mountains are our newest formations, while in Great Britain and in the Continental States of Europe other and newer deposits often verlie the coal measures. If nature has been kind to the people of the old world in daming back the waters of the mine by extraneous walls of clay so that only conrollable quantities are admitted, she has een still more bountiful to us by the im- On deposits of One Dollar and upwards ense visions which traverse our principal coal fields, dispensing in many cases with the operations of shaft mining, and where shatting is necessary rendering of easy control the greatest possible flood of water that can be apprehended, and above all bountiful in the immense deposits of coal to which there is nothing in the world besides which can bear anything like com-

#### NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD. Progress of the Labor Movement Strikes

From the Glasgow entinel, Sept. 20. THE STRIKE OF MOLDERS IN MANCHE TER. The strike of molders in the Manchester district for an advance of 2s per week still continues, and, so far as the chief firms are concerned, the masters seem determined to resist the demand. In Salford, however, the men have recently obtained an advance of 2s per week, and many of the smaller firms have made son concessions. By this means the men strike have been reduced to obout 200.

MR. ALFRED WALTON, who has been se lected as the working men's candidate, for Stoke-upon-Trent, has delivered an address. He feels confident of being re-IMPORTANT MEETING OF IRONMASTERS.

-On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of ironmasters was held in Wolverhampton, to receive a report upon the wages question. It transpired that a conference of iron-masters from the north of England, shire, and Derbyshire, had been held in London, and that it was there unanimously agreed that the wages of iron-workers the deputation from Staffordshire reported to the meeting on Wednesday. The cision of the conference was approved. An intimation to that effect was ordered to be conveyed to the men, and a meeting the Arbitration Board to consider the ject was summoned for the 29th inst. The north of England ironmasters have held a similar meeting at Middlesboro, and have resolved to notify their men that, considering the condition of the finished trade during the past six months, and also the prospects for the future, they are unanimously of the opinion that, on the termi nation of the present agreement on Octo-ber 4, a considerable reduction of wages should take place. The men, at their conference now sitting, are to discuss a rise.

# CO-OPERATION The Speaker of the House of Commons t

The Speaker of the English House Commons, addressing his agricultural laborers, at their harvest home, at Glynde, Lewes, a few days since, said "You and I stand together in the rela

tionship of employer and employed, and, for my part, I should be very glad if that ness in common—you finding the labor and I finding the capital. I am reminded could spare in the business, while I engaged, on my part, that I would pay you 21 per cent. interest upon such savings, and whatever excess of profit might be derived from the farm. Well, I made that offer to you in good faith, but I am very The coal fields of the world generally exist in the shape of eliptical basins. Some cause I believe that it would have been me in showing by example the way which the desired end might be attaine I wish to say now that the offer I mad you last year is open for one year more, and that I am not without hope that on re flection you will think better of it.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for any opin FROM ILLINOIS.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 1, 1873.

Pursuant to a call a large number tradesmen met at Trades' Union Hall last evening for the purpose of organizing a Trades Assembly. Nearly every trade times only a few inches; at other times it is hundreds of feet. Hence it frequently happens in mining operations that a seam a suitable constitution, the following officers were elected : C. J. Hartley, President ; George Pol-

urer; T. G. Warner and J. D. Simmons. Trustees; C. F. Green, Conductor, and A. M. Stewart, Sergeant-at-Arms. After MINNESOTA, IDAHO, MANHATTAN, the transaction of some other, but unin There are now five trades possible to discharge the accumulated wa-ters of the more extensive seams; for the molders, bricklayers, machinists, blackdike is a true flood-gate to draw back the flowing waters of the field.

The line of direction of these dikes is not always the same, and they sometimes cross each other. They present many irregular bendings, but they are not always upthrows or downthrows, for there are cases in which the dike simply intersects the strata, when the coal is found on the ing on next Friday evening, when the ele-tion of officers for the ensuing term wi

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nos. 143, 145 and 147 Randolph street

(OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.) CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

THE SAVINGS BANK.

INTEREST ALLOWED

JOHN C. HAINES. - President THOS. B. BRYAN Vice President JARED GAGE, - · · Cashier. CHARLES J. HAINES. - Asst. Cashier.

FRANK B. TORRY WORKINGMEN, CLERKS.

DIRECTORS. THOMAS B. BRYAN, JOHN C. HAINES,

JUDGE E. S. WILLIAMS.

SMALL DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANK.

WE will receive in part or whole payment for property at Washington Heights, Morgan Park, Irving Park, and South Chicago. Properly certi-fied books of deposit, or Checks upon Chicago Savings Banks now doing business. Terms upon properly im-Room, 4. 122 La Salle st.

# Property.

CHEAP.

We have now for sale, cheap, ad on easy terms of payment, 100 lots ronting on Archer av . Hart and Tirtyuinth sts This property is well leated and the great inquiry for such a class of property will soon force an advance in the price. Come in while it is time and

buy yourself a home. CLARK, LAYTON & CO.,

AGENTS. 120 La Salle street.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Chicago Home of the Priendless Br. J. B. Walker, Oculist and Aurist.

# until the prices are reduced to that at this time last year i made to you, the shipping season next my laborers on my farm, a proposal that my laborers on my farm, a proposal that



MAIL LINE From New York every Wednesday

CABIN PASSAGE

EXCERSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES Currency. steerage to or from German points Currency.

Steerage to or from Bremen or Sea vian points \$38 Currency Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and

the Continent Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent. oor. Clark and Randolph st. (und

# THE GUION LINE

BETWEEN LIVERPOOL & NEW YORK

Calling at QUEENSTOWN. Carrying the United States Mail

NEVADA, WISCONSIN, COLORADO,

NEBRASKA, WYOMING. scandinavian Ports and all Parts of Europe at the Lowest Rates

DRAFTS & LETTERS OF CREDIT

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

From Boston every Saturday. \$80 and \$100 in Gold